

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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FOREIGN MINISTER QUESTIONED ON U.S. MILITARY AID BAN

PA020309Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 1730 GMT 1 Oct 78 PA

[Text] Buenos Aires, 1 Oct (EFE)--Argentine Foreign Minister Vice Adm Oscar Antonio Montes today refused to give a precise answer when he was asked for an opinion on today's enactment of the Humphrey-Kennedy amendment prohibiting U.S. military aid to Argentina. Montes made statements at Ezeiza International Airport at noon today after his return from the United States, where he participated in the UN General Assembly.

Montes said: "As you know, I met with U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and we analyzed the bilateral relations between the United States and Argentina. I judge that these relations will continue to improve from the normal to the optimum level, where they should always have been," he added. On the announced visit to Buenos Aires of U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs Viron Vaky, Montes said that "the trip has been announced and I believe that with it we will be taking successive steps so that the events described previously will begin to happen."

Montes was optimistic about the results of the negotiations of the mixed Argentine-Chilean No 2 commission, which will resume talks in Buenos Aires tomorrow on the Beagle Channel conflict.

On the reports referring to the resumption of the tripartite negotiations on the use of the Parana River's hydroelectric potential by Paraguay, Brazil and Argentina, the foreign minister said that "no decision has yet been made in this regard."

VIDELA TELLS PRESS TO USE 'PRUDENT SILENCE'

PY281320Y Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2152 GMT 27 Sep 78 PY

[Excerpt] San Pedro, Buenos Aires Province, 27 Sep (NA)--The nation's president, Lt Gen Jorge Rafael Videla, ret, said here today that journalism "fundamentally calls for courage and the determination to tell all that needs to be told, withholding nothing and telling the truth," but warned that "silence is indispensable sometimes," a prudent silence when the common well-being is at stake."

President Videla expressed his "total conviction" that those entrusted with providing information and shaping public opinion must have "total freedom as their basic right, to guarantee performance of their mission," adding that "certainly that right has its counterpart in the responsibility required."

The president made these remarks at the dedication of a newsprint factory owned by Papel Prensa S.A.

MALVINAS NEGOTIATIONS TO RESUME IN DECEMBER

PY300003Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2235 GMT 29 Sep 78 PY

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 29 Sep (TELAM)--Our country and Great Britain have agreed to continue negotiations next December regarding the sovereignty of the Malvinas Islands in particular and the other islands in the South Atlantic in general.

The agreement, after an impasse of almost 7 1/2 months following the last meeting held by the Argentine-British commission, emerged during a meeting held between the Argentine foreign minister, Vice Adm Oscar Antonio Montes, and the British secretary for foreign and common-wealth affairs, David Owen. The two foreign ministers met today in New York, where they are attending the 33d UN General Assembly.

GOVERNMENT SUPPORTERS BREAK UP RALLY, WOUND 10

PY301748Y La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 20 Sep 78 PY

[Correspondent's report from Cochabamba]

[Excerpts] Peasants of the sector that supports the government, using firearms and tear-gas grenades, interfered in a departmental congress of the Revolutionary Agrarian Peasant Workers shortly before [words indistinct] with the result--as far as can be verified at this time--that about 10 people were wounded. two or three by gunshots.

Details of the incident were obtained by Radio Panamericana shortly after the opening of the congress, which was interrupted with firearms and teargas grenades. [passage indistinct]

PEREDA REPORTS 'BROAD AGREEMENT' WITH MNR

PY301335Y La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 30 Sep 78 PY

[Text] The events that occurred in the town of Riberalta in Beni Department will be investigated thoroughly and those responsible will be duly punished, the president of the republic said yesterday in Cochabamba in deploring those events.

President Juan Pereda, his wife, the transport and communications minister and the U.S. ambassador attended ceremonies in Cochabamba commemorating the anniversary of the Special Forces Training Center. During the ceremony the president received his badge as an honorary paratrooper and then awarded badges to the paratroopers who made their required jumps.

After the military ceremonies, President Pereda granted a short interview to representatives of the Cochabamba news media. Regarding the increase of tariffs on the Antofagasta-Oyahue railway, he said this increase was authorized in 1977 when Hugo Banzer Suarez was president, and had been planned long before that. Regarding the democratization of the country, he asserted that consultations and meetings with the political parties are being held and that there is broad agreement with the National Revolutionary Movement [MNR] to cancel the electoral registers and open new ones with an adequate time margin. He asserted that a constructive dialog regarding democratization is going on with party leaders.

The president also said that the armed forces have no limitation on where they station their forces in the country. He was answering a question on the request for withdrawal of troops from the mining districts. The president will return to La Paz from Sucre this afternoon.

RADIO, TV WORKERS CLAIM PACT BROKEN BY STATE

PY291754Y La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 29 Sep 78 PY

[Excerpts] The Bolivian Radio and Television Workers Federation has charged that the government failed to comply with the agreement it signed with the labor organizations of press and radio workers, since it has been confirmed that military personnel have occupied the installations of Radio San Miguel in Riberalta.

This charge is made in a communique, released today by the federation and signed by its executive secretary, public relations secretary and finance secretary. We sincerely regret that the (?government) has permitted a new attack on freedom and information, in clear contradiction of the principles expressed by President Juan Pereda Asbun, the document says.

FRENCH PRESIDENT TO PAY VISIT; ARRIVING 4 OCTOBER

PY300323Y Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 29 Sep 78 p 4 PY

[Excerpt] During his 41-hour stay in Brasilia, French President Giscard d'Estaing will hold two private meetings with President Ernesto Geisel and, if he accepts the suggestion of Brazilian Government officials, will also meet with Gen Joao Baptista Figueiredo, presidential candidate of the National Renewal Alliance.

Giscard d'Estaing, his wife, his 3 children and his 20-member delegation will arrive at Brasilia airbase Wednesday afternoon.

The French president's agenda for Thursday will begin at 1000 with a visit to the National Congress, and later he will meet the diplomatic corps at Itamaraty Palace. Thursday afternoon the French president will visit the Federal Supreme Court, which will hold a plenary session for the occasion, and later Giscard d'Estaing will meet for another talk with President Geisel, at the end of which agreements will be signed, Thursday evening President Giscard d'Estaing will hold a press conference at Itamaraty Palace, and that night he will give a banquet for President Geisel at the Army Club.

His wife and children will visit Salvador, Bahia, and President Giscard d'Estaing and his party will travel to Sao Paulo on Friday, where he will meet with Governor Paulo Egydio Martins and attend a lunch given at Bandeirantes Palace. Friday afternoon President Giscard d'Estaing will go to Rio de Janeiro, rejoin his wife and children, and visit the Cinelandia subway station; lay a wreath at the Unknown Soldier's tomb; give a reception at the Copacabana Palace Hotel; and attend a dinner given by Governor Faria Lima.

No Nuclear Agreement Planned

PY300401Y Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 29 Sep 78 p 13 PY

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Azeredo da Silveira gave assurances yesterday that no nuclear agreement cooperation will be signed between Brazil and France during President Giscard d'Estaing's visit. The minister said that not even a document on information exchange in the nuclear field is contemplated. As for the Brazilian Government's interest in acquiring French technology for the building of fast-breeder reactors, Azeredo da Silveira stated that "Brazil, like any country, will have great interest in fast-breeder reactors in the future because they will make it possible to save great quantities of fuel. Even the United States is interested, as I was told when I visited the energy commission."

The foreign minister denied that Brazil's interest in French technology to manufacture fast-breeder reactors is in any way connected with the alleged FRG decision-claimed by a French magazine--to modify clauses in the FRG-Brazilian nuclear agreement, canceling the supply of a uranium reprocessing plant for Brazil.

The minister said: "I can assure you that the one has nothing to do with the other. Everything that has been said is absolutely baseless. What I have said, and I repeat, is that the Brazilian Government will comply fully with the nuclear agreement signed with the FRG in 1975, but that this is no reason to keep ourselves from acquiring other technologies or cooperating with other countries in areas not included in the FRG-Brazilian nuclear agreement."

Azeredo da Silveira found "strange" reports that France and Brazil are studying the possibility of signing an agreement on communications satellites during the visit, "I did not understand those reports. I do not know anything about them. What I said to journalists who asked me about it was that the launching process used by the French is more expensive than the one used by the Americans. I also told them that at present the cost is about the same, but I really do not know very much about this question." He said definitely: "Nothing of this sort is being contemplated during the visit."

FOREIGN MINISTRY PROTESTS ARGENTINE 'BELLIGERENCE'

PY300308Y Santiago Chile Cadena Agricultura in Spanish 0000 GMT 30 Sep 78 PY

[Text] Chile has submitted a diplomatic protest as a result of situations which have affected Chilean citizens in Argentina and has also requested that the Argentine Government put an end to the attitude of belligerence prevailing in its territory.

Foreign Minister Hernan Cubillos emphasized that contrary to what is happening in Argentina, Chile has remained extremely calm because "we want at least to have our consciences absolutely calm." With regard to troop movements on the border, the dimouts of cities, buzzings by aircraft and the buildup of tanks, the foreign minister said: [words indistinct] I feel that these Argentine activities are regrettable and complicate the situation.

He said this particularly affects the spirit of relaxation which must prevail during the current negotiations agreed to by presidents Augusto Pinochet and Jorge Rafael Videla. Cubillos said: [Words indistinct] this situation worries us. We have presented the appropriate diplomatic protest. The belligerent attitude observed in Argentina (?is not in accordance) with the example which should be set in this regard. We have also requested diplomatically that this be (?eliminated).

PINOCHET STATEMENT ON INTELLECTUALS' OPEN LETTER

PY291455Y Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 29 Sep 78 PY

[Text of public statement released by President Augusto Pinochet in Santiago 28 September]

[Text] I have had the deep satisfaction of reading the open letter which distinguished intellectuals, both from our fatherland and from the Republic of Argentina, have addressed to the presidents of the two nations, begging them to remain faithful to the principle of peace which has its origins in the history of our two peoples and which should continually be a great challenge to the deepest consciences of our rulers. The ideas expressed in the letter speak of their generous contributions toward the fraternity of our peoples. The noble initiative supports the moving message of the Chilean and Argentine bishops regarding peace signed in Mendoza on 12 September and widely published.

Public opinion in this country is well aware of the repeated efforts being made by the Chilean Government to reach a just solution to the disagreements now existing with the Republic of Argentina. We have never left and will never leave the clear, upright road, and we reject, as absolutely improper, statements and attitudes which may contribute to creating an atmosphere of violence between our two nations, united in their destinies by so many historical, political, cultural and economic links.

As I have already said in public, the citizens may rest assured that we will always know how to harmonize our fraternal spirit with the defense of our sovereign rights, ever following the peaceful road hallowed by the international legal system, the only road which can insure true peace, so clearly defined as tranquillity in order, an order which is, again, based on full respect for justice.

Their timely statements are in agreement with the wise exhortation by His Holiness John Paul I: We wish to encourage all praiseworthy and good initiatives to protect and strengthen peace, asking for cooperation from the good, the just, the honest and the upright.

MINISTER ESTABLISHES CENSORSHIP ON SECURITY REPORTS

PA291240Y Paris AFP in Spanish 2257 GMT 28 Sep 78 PA

[Text] Bogota, 28 Sep (AFP)--Defense Minister Gen Luis Carlos Camacho has established censorship on all information media on aspects of public order and common crime, it was announced today. The restriction of information, says the progovernment ES ESPACIO, was adopted because the minister considers that news of this kind is damaging to the country and creates concern among the people.

The general announced severe penalties for those publishing such reports, it was added. The minister had been severely criticized by Colombian media after issuing a government security statute which includes the radio and television censorship currently in force.

FOREIGN MINISTER FAVORS UN INTERVENTION IN NICARAGUA

PA012234Y Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1730 GMT 1 Oct 78 PA

[Text] Bogota--Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas reasserted here today that the United Nations must intervene in the Nicaraguan case, not to impose security measures but to protect human rights. He said the Colombia and Venezuelan petition to the United Nations is not improper intervention, thus disagreeing with the U.S. stand that the Nicaraguan conflict should be kept within the inter-American sector.

Further Report

PA012235Y Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1730 GMT 1 Oct 78 PA

[Text] Bogota--There must be a difference between hemispheric security measures, which are an OAS affair, and--in Colombia's opinion, which is shared by other countries on the continent--the international protection of human rights, which is a universal commitment of the United Nations and the OAS itself, Foreign Minister Uribe Vargas said. He insisted that the OAS must intervene in Nicaragua.

Uribe Vargas added that the Colombian-Venezuelan proposal does not involve the adoption of security measures but the implementation of measures that will guarantee respect for human rights.

OFFICIAL BLAMES NORTH AMERICANS FOR MARIHUANA TRAFFIC

PA012118Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1608 GMT 1 Oct 78 PA

[Text] Bogota, 1 Oct (AFP)--Attorney General Guillermo Gonzalez Charry today publicly accused the North Americans of "having opened a consumer market for marihuana. He said the greatest buyers of marihuana are the North Americans, and blamed them for promoting its production in Colombia. "If there were no buyers, no one would plant it," he explained.

"They (the North Americans) have opened and maintain a consumer market for marihuana, which promotes its production," he emphasized. Finally, he acknowledged that marihuana trafficking "has corrupted vast sectors of the Colombian Government and has introduced an attitude of complacency toward dishonesty and crime."

ALFARIST RADICAL FRONT LEADER RELEASED FROM JAIL

PA291628Y Quito Cadena del Triunfo in Spanish 1255 GMT 28 Sep 78 PA

[Text] The first victim of the wrath of the outgoing Supreme Electoral Tribunal has recovered his freedom. He is Edgar Molina, vice presidential candidate of the Alfarist Radical Front [FRA]. These 15 days in jail are the FRA's contribution to the survival of democracy in Ecuador, Molina emphasized.

Commenting on the latest decisions of the military government, he contended that the legislative elections authorized by the government fill a void [words indistinct].

Begin recording [Molina] The FRA was the first to raise the charge about the irregularities being committed by the wretched and defunct electoral tribunal. The FRA was so right that the government itself allowed the tribunal to be dismantled, thus opening a new phase in the country's electoral and political process. The FRA claims that this event is an offshoot of its struggle. Personally, I am proud that things have happened this way. My 15 days in jail represent the FRA's contribution to Ecuadorean democracy.

[Question] Doctor, what were the real reasons behind your arrest and what is the FRA's opinion about the political future following the juridical turn that has been [word indistinct].

[Answer] My charge was actually the beginning of the disbanding of the electoral tribunal. That was the cause. What is important is what comes next. I state, and reiterate, that there is a different opening in Ecuadorean politics. The government has decided to call elections of representatives together with the presidential runoff. We feel that this is in order. We feel that this is a democratic opening. It is evident that if anything was missing in the political process for a return to constitutionality, it was the formation of a congress. There can be no republic without a congress. There can be no halfway democracy. Democracy is at its best when there is a congress and a legislative branch. Consequently, this void is being filled by calling these elections. The FRA is already enthusiastically mobilizing its entire structure--which we now have, and let nobody have any doubt about it--to make ourselves present in the country's political life during those elections. We think the government did well by calling these elections. We will contribute our share of historical responsibility. [end recording]

Talks on Electoral Tribunal

PA291613Y Quito Cadena del Triunfo in Spanish 2300 GMT 28 Sep 78 PA

[Excerpt] Government and Justice Minister Gen Bolivar Jarrin Cahuenas, this morning invited presidential candidates Jaime Roldos Aguilera, Raul Clemente Huerta and Sixto Duran Ballen to his office to talk about the makeup of the Supreme Electoral Tribunal.

Duran Ballen announced that a list with the names of the candidates for main representatives and alternates to the tribunal will be submitted to Minister Jarrin on Monday. He told newsmen that no names could be given at this moment because he still has to discuss the matter with the possible candidates and the Constitutional National Front, which is sponsoring his candidacy. Duran Ballen also said it was illegal at this moment to proceed with the disqualification of the Alfarist Radical Front or the Popular Patriotic Party inasmuch as the electoral process still is not over and that it cannot take place until the second electoral round.

SOCIALIST REVOLUTIONARY PARTY OUTLINES TENETS

PA301532Y Paris AFP in Spanish 2356 GMT 29 Sep 78 PA

[Text] Lima, 29 Sep (AFP)--In closing its first national congress here today, the Peruvian Socialist Revolutionary party (PSR) headed by Gen Leonidas Rodríguez described itself as "a party of the national left embodying the contributions of universal socialism--including those of Marxism--and the experiences gained by the Peruvian people in their struggle."

The PSR, which will be 2 years old soon, reelected Rodríguez and Antonio Meza Cuadra as president and secretary general respectively and ended its congress with a tribute to the late President Juan Velasco Alvarado and his "historic work."

During a news conference held by the PSR National Board, the party was described as "anti-imperialist and anticapitalist." It called for socialization of privately owned means of production, asking that these be turned over to "the workers and not to the state." The PSR called for government control over natural and strategic resources, which should be handled with effective participation by labor in the adoption of decisions, as well as the socialist economic planning it advocates.

The party condemned "the present government's pro-imperialist policy," noting that General Morales Bermudez "is becoming an important bulwark of Pinochet's fascist regime" and that he has destroyed Peru's Third World and nonaligned profile.

The PSR, which garnered the largest number of votes among Peru's leftwing parties in the elections for the Constituent Assembly, during its congress proposed "a broad front policy for leftist forces with a view toward the coming general elections" to be held in 1980, describing the group that had split from it a few months ago as Trotskyite. It stated that it is not a member of any international socialist movement and expressed support for "peoples struggling for their liberation in the world, especially in Latin America,"

To conclude, it said that next week it will release a draft of a political constitution for Peru, consisting of 312 articles.

ECONOMIC PLURALISM INCLUDED IN DRAFT CONSTITUTION ARTICLE

PY281424Y Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 29 Sep 78 PY

[Text] Economic pluralism was written into a draft article of the future constitution which was approved unanimously today by the economic and finance affairs commission headed by Ernesto Alayza Grundy.

This is the first article to be drafted by any commission, as most of the other commissions of the Constituent Assembly are still engaged in preliminary tasks and have not yet drafted any articles.

BRIEFS

AGREEMENT WITH FRG--Peru and FRG yesterday signed a technical support and cooperation agreement amounting to over 200 million soles. It will benefit the agricultural and livestock sector of four of the country's departments. [Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 29 Sep 78 PY]

U.S. HUMAN RIGHTS POLICY QUESTIONED BY AD

PA291707Y Paris AFP in Spanish 2039 GMT 29 Sep 78 PA

[Text] Caracas, 28 Sep (AFP)--Venezuela's ruling Democratic Action (AD) party pointed out here today that U.S. President Jimmy Carter's human rights policy is "under fire" following the Nicaraguan developments.

In this respect, AD said the time has come to prove that policy statements on human rights are not "mere rhetoric" and that the people of America require a definition, since Nicaraguans are also "human beings."

AD, of social democratic leanings, urged the government of Carlos Andres Perez to continue helping the Nicaraguan people against the oppression of Gen Anastasio Somoza's Regime.

In pointing out that the OAS "breathed new life into the dying regime" of Nicaragua, AD ratified its denouncement of "Somoza's mass slaughter of his people."

MINISTER DISCLOSES EXISTENCE OF NICARAGUAN REFUGEES

PA291637Y Paris AFP in Spanish 2347 GMT 28 Sep 78 PA

[Text] Caracas, 28 Sep (AFP)--Carmelo Lauria, secretary general of the presidency, disclosed here today that there are 24 Nicaraguans in asylum in the Venezuelan Embassy in Managua and that the Venezuelan Government is negotiating for safe conducts to take them out of that country. Most of the refugees are young men and women, although there are also several children, the offspring of couples who are in asylum.

AD CANDIDATE PINERUA OUTLINES FOREIGN POLICY

PA291700Y Caracas Radio Continete Network in Spanish 0057 GMT 29 Sep 78 PA

[Speech by Democratic Action presidential candidate Luis Pinerua Ordaz at the Hilton in Caracas--live]

[Excerpt] I am sure that you demand guarantees--which I offer--that Venezuela will maintain, as it does now, an upright international policy in defense of democratic rights, public liberties and human dignity.

I want to be categorical in this regard: My government will maintain relations of close solidarity with all the nations of the world. We will offer a friendly hand to help all those suffering oppression. We will make no distinction. Our dealings with governments based on force, with dictatorships, will be cold. Our relations with those governments will be only of an economic and commercial nature regardless of whether we are dealing with a dictatorship of the right such as those in Chile and Nicaragua or a dictatorship of the left such as that of Cuba. [applause]

This is not the right moment for breaking with any country. It is not a matter of breaking relations with any government, but it must be clear that our friendship is with the people and that we will have only enmity for those oppressing and tyrannizing them.

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE APPROVES CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS

PA291634Y Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 28 Sep 78 PA

[Excerpt] The constitutional reforms presented by the executive branch to the National Assembly of Popular Power were fully approved, Gilberto Bazan Villalaz, president of the assembly's committee for legal affairs, stated. According to Bazan Villalaz, this committee conducted a thorough analysis of the political implications of the constitutional reforms and considered that they represent substantial changes in the country's institutional life. He also noted that the content of the reforms were approved, with slight modifications in regard to form but not in regard to their fundamental political content.

SOLIDARITY CONFERENCE WITH NICARAGUA BEGINS AT UNIVERSITY

PA301353Y Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 29 Sep 78 PA

[Text] The hemispheric conference of solidarity with Nicaragua began today at the University of Panama with the participation of delegates from Latin American countries, the United States and Canada. The event was convened by the Panamanian Committee of Solidarity with the Nicaraguan People and will be attended by 75 foreign delegates representing committees of solidarity with the Nicaraguan people in hemispheric countries, as well as guests and leaders of international organizations.

The conference was opened by Dr Carlos Perez Herrera, acting chairman of the Panamanian Solidarity Committee and of the organizing committee of the hemispheric meeting. During the opening session at the University of Panama, messages from national and regional organizations supporting the initiative and voicing solidarity with the Nicaraguan people who are fighting the 44-year-old dictatorship of the Somoza family were read.

The conference will last 3 days and will include testimony and reports on atrocities committed by the Somoza regime and agreements on more effective hemispheric solidarity with the Nicaraguan people.

ANTI-SOMOZA VOLUNTEERS REPORTED TRAINING IN JUNGLE

PA302011Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1859 GMT 30 Sep 78 PA

[Excerpt] Panama City, 30 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--Some 200 volunteers who enlisted in Panama to fight with the Sandinist National Liberation Front in Nicaragua are receiving training somewhere in the jungles of the central province of Veraguas, according to the local Channel 4 television.

Upon formally "going underground" Wednesday following mass in a church in downtown Panama City, the anti-Somoza volunteers were taken in a roundabout way to a baseball stadium where they stayed Wednesday night and Thursday. Yesterday, they were taken to Puerto Mitis, in Veraguas, and from there they left on foot for an unknown destination in the jungle. According to the television station, only 200 of the 300 initial volunteers reached Puerto Mitis.

The volunteers were apparently given only 2 meals in the 2 days they spent in the stadium. It is not known if this was done on purpose, as a test, or if it was the result of a failure by the organizers.

COSTA RICA

PRESIDENT CARAZO DISCUSSES OAS ROLE

PA291438Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0039 GMT 29 Sep 78 PA

[News conference given by President Rodrigo Carazo at Juan Santamaria Airport on his return from addressing the UN General Assembly in New York--live]

[Excerpt] [Question] Some government officials have expressed concern about the OAS pronouncement occasioned by the visit to the country of the commission to investigate the violation of Costa Rican territory by the Nicaraguan Air Force. What will be the Costa Rican Government's position regarding the future of the OAS?

[Answer] We have stated this previously. Pronouncements are logically the result of the type of institutions that make them. The commission which investigated the violation of our territory gives arguments which point out our country's inability to control borders. When I was asked about this by some newsmen who interviewed me during my trip to the United Nations, I indicated that not even the most economically and militarily powerful nation in the world is able to prevent the illegal entry of persons through its borders. This is exactly the case of those who are called wetbacks in the United States. They are Mexican workers who go to the United States. During a long war in southeast (?Asia), that same country was unable to control its borders. We, a country without weapons, must watch over the stability and the harmonious and adequate operation of all activities in Costa Rica. If they charge that we have not been able to control the borders, I would say that it is very difficult to do so, particularly because there are increasing numbers of Costa Ricans who are friendly toward those who are trying to do something in Nicaragua. We fulfill our duty. We make all efforts so that there will not be [word indistinct] in our territory. We are sure that there are not training camps here. We clearly reject the report on this matter which the OAS investigative commission issued.

The OAS is at its most serious moment. It is a moment of deep crisis. Its consultative council has to very seriously think about the fate of America. All of America, all free men. All of the democracies that still exist are awaiting the action which this international organization will carry out in the next few weeks.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] In no way. The refugees can freely enter the country. Our country welcomes them with the affection with which it has always received Nicaraguans. We do have to watch over our economic and social development. We have to prevent the entrance of coffee rust into our country. That is why we have closed the border. We have to fulfill international commitments which force us to undertake action in that field. As a country, Costa Rica is meeting its responsibility. We have always done so. The government must also prevent the territorial integrity of Costa Rica from being affected in any way. I would like to add to this, Mr Newsman, We are living in extremely difficult times. The peace of our country deserves all our attention. Linked to the fate of mankind, we should watch over the security of the Costa Rican people. This is the fundamental duty of the government.

SOMOZA'S CHARGES DRAW REPLY FROM CARAZO

PA3000511Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0410 GMT 30 Sep 78 PA

[Excerpts] San Jose, 29 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--In replying to remarks made by Nicaraguan President Gen Anastasio Somoza Debayle, Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo has said that Somoza cannot understand the Costa Rican institutional system. Carazo attributed this to the fact that Somoza rules in a manner different from that practiced in Costa Rica, because the resulting institutionalism of his regime is different from that of Costa Rica.

Somoza spoke to Central America tonight over a radio and television network. He blamed the governments of Costa Rica, Venezuela, Panama and Cuba for the deaths of the Nicaraguans who fell during the fighting between the Nicaraguan National Guard and members of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN].

President Carazo immediately replied to Somoza's remarks. He said that it is very satisfying to see how only 15 days after Nicaraguan planes strafed and bombed Costa Rican citizens, President Somoza is speaking to Costa Rica by radio and television. Regarding charges made by Somoza, Carazo said that Somoza had been making them for several days, particularly after his air force planes attacked Costa Rican territory. Carazo said that his government has been making great efforts to maintain its neutrality in the Nicaraguan conflict. He added that Costa Rica has proceeded to deport Somoza's enemies to Panama and that large quantities of arms have been seized. Carazo then denied charges by Somoza that the attacks against his government originated in Costa Rica. Carazo indicated that, looking at a map of Nicaragua, anyone can see that the attacks occurred against cities that are in northern or central Nicaragua, which means that the offensives were organized and launched from that same territory.

Regarding what Somoza considered as his country's success in requesting from the OAS the intervention of several countries to mediate in the Nicaraguan conflict, President Carazo noted that 16 countries voted in favor of a resolution condemning the Nicaraguan regime, 6 abstained and only 3 voted against the resolution. "Draw your own conclusions," the president told the newsmen who met at his private residence. Carazo also believes that blame for the violence in Nicaragua falls on he who remains "determined to hold power."

He also said that the Costa Rican and Nicaraguan peoples are brothers, so there can be no closed borders or difficulties between the two nations. Carazo said that Costa Rica receives with open arms the Nicaraguans who come in search of work, bread and medicine.

He noted that when there was aggression against Costa Rican territory on 12 September, the government sought mediation similar to the one that was just announced by his Nicaraguan counterpart to put an end to the problems being experienced in the neighboring nation. Carazo concluded by refuting General Somoza, who indicated that Venezuela and Panama had sent military aircraft to San Jose. "I asked for that aid" Carazo said, adding that he did so because Costa Rica does not have the means to defend itself from armed aggression and, at that time, he needed the cooperation of the two countries which were reprimanded by General Somoza.

CARAZO COMMENTS ON NICARAGUAN POLITICAL CHANGE

PA010358Y Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 2300 GMT 30 Sep 78 PA

[RPC correspondent Joaquin Lopez interview with President Carazo in San Jose, Costa Rica--recorded; date not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] Mr President, do you think that if a change in government takes place in Nicaragua it could give rise to a second Cuba, but this time on the continent?

[Answer] From this vantage point I cannot make predictions. However, I sincerely believe that at this time the majority of the Nicaraguan opposition is democratic.

[Question] Mr President, just what does Costa Rica demand to solve its problem, that Costa Rica be respected or that the killing be stopped?

[Answer] Costa Rica has two concerns: Peace in Nicaragua and its domestic stability and, also, the full assurance that our territory will not be violated by military actions such as that of 12 September, which we Costa Ricans absolutely reject.

[Question] If Costa Rica were given absolute guarantees that its sovereignty would be respected, would Costa Rica withdraw its protest from the OAS?

[Answer] By no means. The violation took place and we want it solved by international means.

NICARAGUAN GUNBOATS LEAVE NATIONAL WATERS

PA281705Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1513 GMT 28 Sep 78 PA

[Text] The three Nicaraguan gunboats that were in Costa Rican jurisdictional waters have left. They were off Barra del Colorado. According to last minute information, they were not there this morning. The Somoza gunboats remained for approximately 40 hours off Barra del Colorado, violating Costa Rican waters. The gunboats even harassed U.S. tourists fishing in the area, who were obliged to leave as the gunboats said they would not be responsible if something happened to the tourists. The Costa Rican Government protested formally to the Nicaraguan Government at this presence of Nicaraguan gunboats in Costa Rican waters in an area in which Commander Cero's--Eden Pastora's--farm is located.

Protest Issued on Incident

PA301210Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 30 Sep 78 PA

[Text] The Costa Rican Government has presented a new protest to Nicaraguan Ambassador Juan Bautista Lacayo. The note states that the protest results from the Nicaraguan National Guard's aggression against a defenseless Costa Rican boat carrying U.S. tourists near Barra del Colorado, Costa Rica. Citing declarations by the U.S. tourists, the note asks for a satisfactory explanation of these constant violations of our sovereignty.

CIVIL GUARD ARRESTS EIGHT SANDINISTS

PA012057Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1438 GMT 1 Oct 78 PA

[Text] San Jose, Costa Rica, 1 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--The Public Security Ministry reported today, Sunday, that the Civil Guard has arrested eight Sandinist Guerrillas in Costa Rican territory, in the area bordering Nicaragua. The insurgents were captured during the mopping-up operation the police are conducting in that area to arrest all members of the Sandinist National Liberation Front who have entered Costa Rican territory and to later expel them from the country. The eight arrested guerrillas have been brought to this capital for questioning. According to the spokesman, the authorities seized arms of various calibers from them.

MINISTER SAYS BORDER WITH NICARAGUA TO BE OPENED 4 OCT

PA301309Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 30 Sep 78 PA

[Text] The country's northern border will once again be opened to the transit of vehicles and merchandise on Wednesday. Economy, Industry and Commerce Minister Fernando Altmann Ortiz has notified his counterparts in Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua of the expected arrival in the next few hours of special fumigation equipment sent by the international regional organization against plant and animal disease, which will normalize the situation on the border.

Altmann Ortiz also notified his Central American counterparts that Interior Minister Juan Jose Echeverria Brealey has reported that the mopping-up operation which the Civil Guard is carrying out on the northern border will conclude in 3 days. Likewise, the installation of special equipment for the fumigation of cargo vehicles will also be finished within 3 days. This means that the border will be normal and open to all types of vehicles and merchandise beginning next Wednesday.

RADIO COMMENTARY LAMBASTS SOMOZA

PA302224Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 30 Sep 78 PA

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Last night we broadcast Mr Somoza's insolent and grotesque speech. His words, filled with crude intolerance, were quickly answered by our president. The difference [between them] lies in the fact that Somoza was trained to massacre and riddle [people] with gunfire; that Somoza studied militarism and aggression; that Somoza was trained to the sound of gunfire. The man who replied to him last night, Carazo Odio, studied during the day and worked at night in order to support himself. Carazo did not inherit a government or receive an education allowing him to perpetuate or enrich himself in power. This is why when Carazo replied to Somoza's insults he said that Somoza and his continuism were responsible for this crisis.

Somoza does not have the moral right to speak of Costa Rica, its people or government. In Costa Rica, our rulers meet the demands of the national interests and are the product of popular support. Carazo Odio speaks in the name of the people and when he says that Somoza is to blame, the people of Costa Rica say that Somoza should let his people live in peace. When Somoza insults Carazo Odio, the people of Costa Rica are offended. Somoza can never say the same, nor can he ever represent his people because Somoza is the attacker of his people. When Somoza says he has accepted foreign mediation, it is because the State Department has put down its military boot to silence the dictator; it is because President Carter finally ordered that his human rights principles be respected. If the Democratic Party were not in power and if Carter was not the president, Somoza would still be setting fire to towns and enjoying the massacre of more Nicaraguans.

Now he has given orders to rebuild the ruined towns and we wonder: Can he bring the incinerated corpses back to life? The Nicaraguan opposition can accept no other condition but the ouster of Somoza. One cannot, nor should one, negotiate with Somoza. Before negotiating, Somoza must turn the government over to a triumvirate which will establish an administration such as the one proposed by the Broad Front. Somoza has run out of arguments. Somoza speaks of communism and the truth is that he has strengthened, encouraged and promoted it with his persecution and aggression. Somoza is to blame for the guerrilla warfare.

Let Somoza go and the National Guard be dissolved and we shall see a people emerge from its ashes and advance toward a representative democracy. This has been clearly said by the Sandinist front and its leaders. The Sandinists are not committed to Marxism-Leninism and seek a broad-based government containing all trends and ideologies, a government similar to the ones existing in Costa Rica and Venezuela, a government that respects human beings, a government that works for national development, a government that attends to the socioeconomic problems of its people. This is the government we all want for Nicaragua.

The insults and threats made by General Somoza shall boomerang on him. The days of his nefarious regime of hatred and persecution are numbered. The bugle calls of freedom are being heard. The rumblings of democracy are being heard. We hear the voices of a people coming with fists on high to liberate itself. This is why on all the mountains and plains of Nicaragua preparations can be heard that foretell the cannon's roar. Somoza's downfall is near and when that day comes there will be rejoicing in all of America.

EL SALVADOR

GOVERNMENT SEEKS TO CURB VIOLENCE BY DISARMING CIVILIANS

PA291956Y San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 25 Sep 78 pp 3, 41 PA

[Excerpts] Security corpsmen are proceeding to disarm civilians in accordance with orders by the armed forces high command, in an effort to curb the wave of violence affecting our country. Agents of the three main security corps--the national police, national guard and treasury police--are carrying out inspections along highways, in restaurants, public walking places, entertainment halls and other places visited by the public. Traffic department agents are inspecting vehicles along the roads in search of arms. Hundreds of weapons of various calibers have fallen into the hands of agents posted at different spots along the country's main highways.

The possibility of establishing a state of siege if the violence continues was considered at the last meeting of the armed forces high command and the military commanders of the country.

RETIRED MAJOR KIDNAPED NORTH OF SAN SALVADOR

PA291529Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1852 GMT 28 Sep 78 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 28 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--It was revealed here today that retired Maj Alfonso Castro Sam was kidnaped on 24 September. His relatives said today that four unknown individuals captured him on the outskirts of La Reina, 65 km north of San Salvador. Castro Sam served in several Salvadoran security bodies and with the university police. His wife, Carmen Fuentes de Castro, expressed the fear that this may be a case of vengeance.

GUATEMALA

COPECODECA OFFICE ATTACKED BY KNOWN PERSONS

PA292258Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2002 GMT 29 Sep 78 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 29 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--The Guatemalan Defense Ministry today confirmed that the office of the Permanent Commission of the Central American Defense Council [COPECODECA] was attacked by unknown persons last night. It was said that three armed men who were riding in two cars set off four molotov cocktails and fired at the COPECODECA building.

All the Central American armies are members of COPECODECA.

The official report added that the attack was repelled by soldiers guarding the COPECODECA building. According to the report, there were no casualties.

This morning, the clandestine Marxist Guatemalan Labor Party [PGT] informed the news media that, through one of its combat units, it carried out an "action to harass" COPECODECA. The PGT, which went underground in 1954 when the leftist government of Col Jacobo Arbenz was overthrown, noted that COPECODECA coordinates "counter-revolutionary repression in Central America." In addition, the party in question noted that the attack was a sign of solidarity with the struggle of the Sandinist guerrillas against Somoza's government.

WOUNDED NICARAGUAN AMBASSADOR MENESES CANTANERO DIES

PA292138Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2104 GMT 29 Sep 78 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 29 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--Edmundo Meneses Cantanero, the Nicaraguan ambassador to Guatemala who was machinegunned by members of the Poor People's Guerrilla Army at Espana Park 15 days ago, died today.

ANGRY WORKERS TAKE OVER SWISS EMBASSY

PA292309Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2059 GMT 29 Sep 78 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 29 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--With their faces covered with handkerchiefs, Sandinist-style, 75 workers of the "Duralita" factory today took over the Swiss Embassy and are holding Ambassador Yves Berthoud hostage. The workers said that their Swiss employers are mistreating them and have now stopped operations in order to destroy their union, and this has left them jobless. The workers took over the embassy but they are not armed. The embassy is located in Modern Zone Nine, south of Guatemala City, and the workers said that they will remain there until their demands are met. The workers are demanding that the Swiss abassador intervene in the dispute with the managers of "Duralita"--Walter Erich Wetstein, Rudolf Stockli and Ernest Schmid--so that they will be rehired and their union will no longer be harassed. The workers also want the ambassador to tell "Eternite," in Switzerland, owner of "Duralita," to order their local representatives to respect their workers. The workers added that they asked the ambassador to advise Guatemalan President Gen Romeo Lucas of what has occurred.

CHAMBER OF INDUSTRIES SAYS MARITIME ROUTE NOT ECONOMICAL

PA301423Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0022 GMT 30 Sep 78 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 29 Sep (AFP)--Alberto Habie, president of the Guatemalan Chamber of Industries, today stated that the chamber believes that the maritime route established by Costa Rica and Guatemala to transport merchandise after the closing of the Costa Rican-Nicaraguan border is not economically feasible. Meanwhile, Sostenes Milian, president of the Guatemalan transport association, stated that the Costa Rican Government had closed the border with Nicaragua in order to profit from it. The closing of the Costa Rican border has kept Central American trade in crisis.

HONDURAS

SHIPERS REFUSE RECEIPT OF COSTA RICAN MERCHANDISE

PA292018Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 29 Sep 78 PA

[Text] Commercial relations with Honduras are becoming strained. Honduran shippers took reprisals against Costa Rica this morning by refusing to receive shipments of Costa Rican merchandise because Costa Rica has closed its land border. When a Pan-Atlantic ship arrived at Puerto Cortez, the Hondurans refused to receive it, obliging the ship to continue on to Puerto Castillo, Guatemala, with the Costa Rican merchandise aboard.

NICARAGUA

PRESIDENT SOMOZA ADDRESSES NATION ON RECENT ATTACKS

PA300406Y Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0157 GMT 30 Sep 78 PA

[Speech to nation by President Gen Anastasio Somoza--presumably live]

[Text] Fellow citizens: The largest terrorist action that Nicaragua has experienced in the past 50 years has concluded with the total neutralization of the last terrorist pocket in Esteli. This terrorist action began when groups of heavily armed Sandino-communists entered various cities where, acting as ringleaders, they irresponsibly distributed weapons to attack the forces of order. They vilely deceived certain persons, guaranteeing them a prompt victory against the legally established government with the promise that a heavily armed contingent would enter through Costa Rica. They told them that it was essential to fight hard in the cities of Managua, Masaya, Leon, Chinandega and Esteli so that the government would commit the largest number of troops to those cities, thus preventing any forces to be mounted against the invasion coming from Costa Rican territory. Additionally, in an effort to confuse the authorities' evaluation of the situation, these groups began setting a rash of fires and looted stores, private homes, and small businesses, as well as frightening the innocent civilian population by committing cruelties and atrocities against men, women and children.

In view of this situation, the National Guard, with the participation and dedication of all its members, immediately proceeded to crush this movement in the aforementioned cities. The task became arduous and difficult because of the immoral and cowardly use of innocent citizens in these cities by the terrorists. They used the population as shields in their attacks against the government forces in the same way they used the hostages as human barricades during the attack on the National Palace.

At the same time, the National Guard repelled five invasions which probably, with the complicity of the Costa Rican Government, were launched from Costa Rican territory. These actions were heroically repelled by the National Guard, who with great courage and spirit forced the invaders to return to Costa Rican territory from where they, with impunity, fired on the government forces.

In view of the clear defeat of this contingent from Costa Rica and the progress of the efficient operations of the National Guard in the various cities, the Sandino-communist commandos, which were precisely the ones which began these regrettable actions, cowardly abandoned the struggle, leaving behind the persons who accompanied them in their adventures with instructions to struggle to the death. Meanwhile, these ringleaders, by their own confession, ran to take refuge in Honduras and Costa Rica and to take asylum in various embassies.

It would be very simplistic to state that the loss of human lives is only to be blamed on the Marxist indoctrination that has invaded our secondary and higher education centers, because one needs much more than this to reach the extreme of taking up arms, committing Vandalic and cruel acts against innocent persons and struggling to the death. I also consider the mass media responsible for these regrettable incidents because, abusing public liberties, they carried out a tenacious agitation campaign to sow the seed of hatred among Nicaraguans. By idealizing and encouraging armed violence by Marxist terrorists, they pushed our brothers to join terrorist ranks. The mass media began this campaign by giving an adventuresome tone to the hurling of contact bombs, to the violent takeover of schools and churches and to the crimes against National Guard members, which concluded with the cowardly attack on the National Palace and the incidents in Matagalpa. After such a tenacious and prolonged agitation campaign--made possible by the public liberties which I have promoted--on 9 September 1978, Marxist commando groups arrived offering arms and a swift victory over the legitimately established government to people who thought that the time had come to carry out their watchword. But I ask myself: At the time of the struggle, where were the politicians, the businessmen and other agitators who with their writings, speeches and other attitudes promoted these painful incidents? They were probably in the safety of their homes and with their families under the protection of other countries.

I cannot think of anything more dastardly and immoral than the launching of these groups of people into the struggle when those who persuaded them knew of the fiasco into which they were leading them. I also consider responsible for these deaths certain politicians who, because of their intransigence, paid no attention to the innumerable appeals to find a peaceful solution to the country's political problems through negotiations and dialog.

By closing their ears to peaceful and civil solutions, those politicians were also encouraging and pushing the citizenry to extremism. The intransigent position of these gentlemen rendered impossible the peaceful solution which would have precluded the violence that resulted in blood and pain for the Nicaraguan family.

It is necessary for the Nicaraguan people to know the moral quality of these spokesmen of Marxist violence who persuade them to fight, knowing that only death awaits them. I consider the governments of Venezuela, Costa Rica, Panama and Cuba responsible for the deaths of Nicaraguans because, through their interventionism and bold support for the terrorists, they encouraged this group, making them think that this would be a quick struggle, since they had the support of those governments.

We must think about and analyze what we have experienced. I feel it would have been more constructive if my adversaries, instead of inciting Nicaraguans to armed and terrorist rebellion, had used their energies and resources to organize a real political party which could seek power at the polls in 1981. This is the only type of struggle admissible among brothers.

As president of the republic, I fulfilled my duty by warning all Nicaraguans about the terrible consequences of the agitation campaign carried out by the opposition mass media, which idealized the armed action and pushed our brothers into fratricidal struggle. I also believe I fulfilled my duty by seeking, through legal measures, to prevent this media campaign from having greater and more serious consequences.

In all my speeches, in all my writings, I warned that the most reprehensible abuse of public liberties--the call to disrupt constitutional order, the incitement to violence, the intransigence of certain political and business groups and the clergy and a whole gamut of events and attitudes intended to subvert order--would lead the country to the situation which we regret today.

I also have the satisfaction of having done everything possible to begin a dialog in search of peaceful solutions to the extent that I have been ridiculed by my adversaries who came to believe, and stated as such, that I was left alone and thus seeking dialog desperately.

I stressed that only votes could choose my successor. I promised to secure congressional approval of the political reforms which would permit the participation of any political group which thought it was entitled to participate in the electoral race for power in 1981. I offered to discuss the bylaws of the new electoral law so that everybody would feel they had guarantees during the next elections.

Many wanted to negotiate peaceably. But they were silenced by a minority which, through mass media power, did away with any attempt at dialog. They even went so far as to use physical threats and intimidation to prevent the search for a peaceful and civil solution. It is my intention, no matter how difficult it may be right now, to find a peaceful and democratic solution through negotiation for our national problems which will enable us to avoid incidents such as those that have taken place during this month of September. However, this cannot be avoided unless we end the campaign of agitation and disruption of public order, and unless the campaign of idealizing armed struggle is ended. Neither will it be avoided unless we erase from our minds the political fanaticism which leads us to political blindness. We must all accept the challenge of electoral struggle. As I said before, it is the only kind of struggle which is permitted among brothers.

I understand that accepting dialog at this time means a loss of face for many politicians and much civic courage is required to do so. However, this would not be a great sacrifice if it enables us to avoid other incidents similar to the ones we have recently experienced. The Nicaraguan people have once again demonstrated their firm determination to live in peace because, on this occasion, the Nicaraguan people turned their backs to the terrorists' call which asked them to take up arms and overthrow the legitimately constituted government. Consequently, I believe that we must follow the civilized path and give people the opportunity to evolve in peace with free elections observed by the OAS and the presence of as many members of the international press as Nicaraguans desire.

It is also my duty to tell citizens that the government of Carlos Andres Perez of Venezuela has continued its interventionist and aggressive attitude against Nicaragua. He uses the power that stems from his petroleum revenues to interfere in the domestic affairs of Nicaragua and of other countries, without hiding his purpose of extending his influence to the Central American and Caribbean area.

Recently, we were able to confirm the presence of Venezuelan war planes, ready to enter combat, at the airports of San Jose and Liberia, a few kilometers from our border. They tried to justify that action as a good will visit to Costa Rica in defense of Costa Rican rights. The Venezuelan presence in Costa Rican and Panamanian territory is a serious imperialist provocation and a serious threat to peace in America.

In addition, this action represents an image [una faz] for all Central America and a flagrant violation of the fundamental norms of coexistence among the nations of the hemisphere. Carlos Andres Perez has continued encouraging and supporting from abroad certain opposition groups with subversive purposes. The government of Omar Torrijos has given its cooperation to this conspiracy by sending helicopters and permitting the organization, by former government officials, of brigades to fight jointly with the Sandinist-communist groups of Nicaragua. The organization of these brigades, in full view and with the consent of Panamanian authorities represents to all civilized nations which respect international law an unbelievable, unfriendly and aggressive act.

We do not accept the baseless explanation [that it was an act] of solidarity with Costa Rica.

Nicaragua's peaceful attitude is known to all. We have never harbored the least aggressive purpose against our Costa Rican brothers. Nor have we interfered in the domestic affairs of any other state. On the contrary, our desire is that of maintaining the best relations with that sister country. However, we cannot deny that, with its already proven complicity, Nicaragua was invaded from its territory. The subversive groups which subsequently stained our fatherland with blood were organized there and, afterwards, they returned to their sanctuary in Costa Rica. For this reason, my government urged the Government of Costa Rica to avoid all those actions against our citizens.

The incidents of 17 September are very serious: Starting at 0400 and lasting for 10 hours, the Penas Blancas border post was attacked from Costa Rica, only 100 m from the boundary mark. My ambassador in San Jose reported those incidents to Costa Rican authorities several times that day, protesting and asking them to stop that aggression, but he received no answer. The aggression ended, however, a few hours before the members of the OAS mission arrived at Juan Santamaria airport.

In view of all these serious circumstances, my government deemed it appropriate to support the convocation for a meeting of the OAS consultative body. The foreign ministers met in the city of Washington on Thursday, 21 September. The OAS issued a resolution in which it ordered all countries involved to cease any activity that might contribute to worsening the situation in Central America. This means that Nicaragua has complied with the peaceful mission of the OAS and we will make full use of the right granted by that consultation of foreign ministers to continue accusing the countries as well as the persons who engaged in attacking Nicaragua and the patriotic people of Nicaragua.

Those who convoked the consultation believed that we were going to be sanctioned, but they did not know the rules of the game. Now they are complaining because [the OAS] is a forum where Nicaraguans have the right to defend their rights as citizens of this American continent. In point 15 of the resolution in question, the OAS has taken into account that, without affecting the principle of nonintervention, the Government of Nicaragua has accepted also, in principle, the friendly cooperation that OAS member states could offer for a peaceful solution to our problem.

I want to announce tonight that I have accepted the friendly cooperation of the governments of the United States, Guatemala and the Dominican Republic, as [OAS] member governments, to appoint their delegates and come to Nicaragua to listen to the problems that the government and the opposition, and the governments in opposition [as heard] have so that a peaceful solution may be found to our problem. With peace in mind and encouraged by the highest patriotic feeling, I announce to all Nicaraguans that I have begun contacts so that this can be carried out as soon as possible. This position of my government conforms with its strict adherence to inter-American agreements and the peaceful solution of conflicts. The 16th meeting of the OAS consultative body issued a resolution that my government accepted in full.

I believe that it strengthens the inter-American system and guarantees the free determination of peoples and democracy as a system of government in America. I am very happy to announce to the nation that the OAS has the same objectives of conciliation that I have publicly expressed on various occasions.

Aware of my duty as president of Nicaragua and as a man of good will, I announce to the citizens that a massive plan has been started immediately to adequately distribute food to the affected populations as well as to carry out a cleanup and reconstruction operation to repair the damage done.

I have also ordered all state institutions to coordinate their efforts and resources to give adequate medical, social, political, educational, economic and moral attention to those who were affected by these armed confrontations.

My firm determination to peacefully solve our national problems, the desire expressed by the church and private enterprise, and the resolution adopted by the OAS constitute the greatest hope that, in Nicaragua, we will achieve a constant and lasting peace, which is what I have always wanted for our fatherland. Because of all these circumstances, I once again appeal to the citizens to positively contribute to the complete reestablishment of normality, reintegrating themselves to work with the vigor and dedication they have always shown.

On this occasion it is important to recognize the valuable services rendered to the fatherland by the military institution of the National Guard. Before Nicaraguans and the world I would like to give public recognition of the peace that we owe to such a small group as the National Guard. As Churchill said at a time of difficulty, never have so few done so much for so many. I hereby give recognition to all the armed forces of the country, be they land, air or police forces, because they have saved us from a greater defeat and catastrophe, and from a prolonged fratricidal struggle. I therefore pray to God for all those who died in the recent events which we all condemn, and I hope that God will guide our thoughts to establish national harmony so that we may continue developing our fatherland for the good of all Nicaraguans. Thank you.

SOMOZA ACCUSES PEREZ OF PRESSURING TURBAY AYALA

PA301250Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 2353 GMT 29 Sep 78 PA

[Text] Bogota, 29 Sep (EFE)--Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza today accused Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez of having exerted pressure on his Colombian counterpart, Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala, to sign a resolution against his government. The Nicaraguan president was speaking over the telephone with the Colombian RCN Radio Network and again asked the world not to interfere in his country's internal conflict.

Moreover, he stated that there is complete peace in Nicaragua and added that, "just as was done in Colombia in 1948 at the time of the civil war, we will now carry out the reconstruction of several cities in Nicaragua." Somoza also said that when Liberal leader Jorge Eliecer Gaitan was killed in April 1948, he was in Bogota, just as was Fidel Castro.

Somoza confirmed that he will talk with the political opposition in search of a peaceful and humane solution to the situation being experienced in his country. He noted that Carlos Andres Perez is determined to damage the image of his government and reaffirmed that neither Perez nor Turbay Ayala know the real situation in Nicaragua. Somoza affirmed that if Colombian writer Gabriel Garcia Marquez forms a guerrilla group to overthrow him, he will be greeted with bullets.

The Nicaraguan president confirmed that the National Guard has arms supplied by Israel and specified that Spain has given Nicaragua only machinery and equipment for air transportation.

FREEDOM FOR HUMAN RIGHTS PROBE GUARANTEED

PA012021Y Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1757 GMT 1 Oct 78 PA

[Text] Gen Anastasio Somoza's government has guaranteed complete freedom to the delegation of the Inter-American Human Rights Commission which will arrive in Nicaragua on 3 October to conduct an investigation into violations of those rights. We must stress that the Human Rights Commission will conduct this investigation upon the initiative of the Nicaraguan Government, which sent an invitation to it in June.

In this connection, there will be no restriction whatsoever, [acting] Foreign Minister Harry Bodan told ACAN-EFE.

The six-member delegation headed by Venezuelan Ambassador Andres Aguilar announced that it will arrive in Managua on 3 October after the Nicaraguan Government agreed to implement the resolution of the meeting of the OAS consultative organ on Saturday. The resolution asked that the date be advanced from the previously fixed date of 5 October.

The state has nothing to hide and it has the necessary evidence to prove that it took action in accordance with the constitution, which dictates defense of national order and sovereignty, now threatened and altered by decidedly communist groups which are trying to seize power, Minister Bodan affirmed.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES PRAISES NATIONAL GUARD

PA291615Y Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2354 GMT 28 Sep 78 PA

[Resolution unanimously approved and issued by Chamber of Deputies on 27 Sep--read by announcer]

[Text] As the genuine expression of the people's will, [the Chamber of Deputies] gives public testimony of its recognition and admiration for the National Guard in the person of His Excellency Anastasio Somoza Debayle for its heroic loyalty to the political constitution and to the democratic institutions which made up the country's legal structure during the recent confrontation with terrorist guerrillas. The army, founded with the participation of the two historic parties to preserve honor and peace, has once again demonstrated to the world its courage and efficiency in defending the sovereignty and integrity of the territory and the intangible rights of the people. The republic has survived the terror financed and sponsored by international communism. Calm has returned to our land, stained with blood by terrorist invasions, because the Nicaraguan people, inspired by noble traditions, formed a single front with the weapons of the republic. Nicaragua and its army have earned a glorious place for themselves and must offer the sacrifice to which it was subjected on the altar of the Central American fatherland and to the continental destiny which has been determined many times on its land.

The Chamber of Deputies pays homage to the soldiers who died and to those wounded in the line of duty. Their names should be written with golden letters on the pages of the history of the fatherland.

Issued in the assembly room of the Chamber of Deputies; Managua, National District, 27 September 1978

Signed by Francisco Ariscuno Maliano, president, Orlando Morales Ocon and Alba Rivera de Vallejos, secretaries

NATIONAL GUARD COMMUNIQUE REASSURES MANAGUA RESIDENTS

PA011551Y Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1258 GMT 1 Oct 78 PA

[Communique addressed to all Managua citizens, released by Managua police general headquarters on 30 Sep]

[Text] Irresponsible criminals have been insistently spreading rumors among all honest Nicaraguan citizens that they should leave their homes, abandon the city, and protect women and children. They have been spreading other similar stories for the sole purpose of creating alarm and unrest among citizens. Once their aim is achieved and they find homes completely abandoned, they will steal, plunder and lay waste to these homes. It is for this purpose that they have been campaigning and spreading this tendentious news.

In view of these developments, Managua police inform all residents of the urban and neighboring areas that the authorities are maintaining total and strict control over the population and that police vigilance is continuous and orderly. For this reason, groundless rumors should not be feared, for their sole purpose is, I repeat, to have people neglect their homes so that they can commit their crimes with impunity.

I repeat: You should remain vigilant and firm in your homes, without harboring any fear.

[Signed] Nicolas Valle Salinas, infantry colonel, National Guard, commander of the police of Managua, National District

OPENING OF COSTA RICAN BORDER NOTED

PA292013Y Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 29 Sep 78 PA

[Communique issued by Nicaraguan general customs Director Rafael Saavedra O., in Managua, dated September 1978--read by announcer]

[Text] The general customs office informs transportation businessmen, industrialists and businessmen of the Central American area that Costa Rican authorities opened their border at noon on 27 September. They say that it will be open for 3 days for the transit of cargo and merchandise vehicles.

The Costa Rican authorities had closed their border with Nicaragua unilaterally and without justification. Thus, they had been preventing the international transit of goods from Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua to Costa Rica. The Nicaraguan customs offices on the borders have been opened without any restrictions for all traffic in merchandise from any country, even from Costa Rica.

Managua, National District, September 1978

[Signed] Rafael Saavedra O., general customs director

THREE MORE SANDINISTS SEEK ASYLUM IN COLOMBIAN EMBASSY

PA301056Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1718 GMT 30 Sep 78 PA

[Text] Bogota, 30 Sep (AFP)--It was learned here today that 3 more Sandinists have sought asylum in the Colombian Embassy in Managua, thus raising to 10 the number of refugees there. According to the sources, the safe-conducts necessary for these persons to leave the Nicaraguan capital will be delivered any moment.

MANAGUA ARCHBISHOP SUPPORTS INTERNATIONAL MEDIATION

PA292028Y Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1613 GMT 29 Sep 78 PA

[By Raul H. Riutor]

[Text] Managua, 29 Sep (LATIN)--Archbishop of Managua Msgr Miguel Obando y Bravo said here today that President Anastasio Somoza should resign and that to describe the entire Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) as communist is to ignore Nicaraguan reality.

In exclusive statements to this agency, the Catholic leader added that international mediation in the conflict would be advantageous since no other solution can be found. However, he noted: I refer to mediation that is not carried out behind people's backs.

In his office at the archbishopric in the Santo Domingo mountain range near here, the prelate said that his message of 24 August is fully applicable today. Two paragraphs of that message, which was published in a Managua archdiocese bulletin, state the following:

As one of the available options within the policy of mutual concessions, the ruler could promote, by withdrawing, the formation of a national government which, having the support of the majority, would save Nicaragua from the power vacuum and state of anarchy that is always a danger during processes of change.

We invite our leaders and all the active forces of our people to reflect upon the advantages, feasibility and urgency of a temporary nationwide solution based on agreement and mutual concessions by all involved.

Msgr Obando y Bravo was asked about the Somoza government's charge that the Sandino-communists are responsible for the destruction of half a dozen cities and for persons' deaths during confrontations with the National Guard. He replied: I am not acquainted with all the members of the front, but I believe that it encompasses people of all ideologies and that most of them are not communists. Like most people, I believe that the greater percentage of the members of that group are not communist. I do not deny that there may be some members of that ideology, but I believe that to consider the entire movement to be communist would be to fail to accept reality.

Noting that the citizens of Leon, Matagalpa, Chinandega, Esteli and others suffered great damage, as did the capital, in the fighting which left between 1,500 and 3,000 dead, Msgr Obando y Bravo said that most of the damage was caused by the National Guard, which supports Somoza.

The archbishop said that recent events have aggravated Nicaragua's sociopolitical and socio-economic situation. Buildings were burned and many persons were killed in the fight in Masaya. There was fighting in Leon, where a large part of the city was destroyed and where many innocent people not involved in the fighting suffered the effect of the bombing, he added. Regarding Esteli, located 150 km from Managua, which became the last bastion of the Sandinists and of the many townspeople who supported them, Msgr Obando y Bravo said: One of the most affected cities has been Esteli, which was under siege for several days. Many innocent people died there. The city itself has been almost destroyed and a priest was also killed in the final incidents--Father Francisco Espinoza, who was machinegunned as he was traveling in his automobile with another person.

The archbishop was asked what he believed to be the causes of the conflict in this Central American nation of 2.5 million inhabitants. He said: The conflict has many causes. One primary cause is the unjust situation. Then, as violence became widespread, it generated more violence, resulting in a spiral. I have never believed in violence. I have always been an advocate of active nonviolence. However, today we have to deplore so much death, so many sites of bloodshed, so many mothers in anguish and so many afflicted persons. The people are depressed and frustrated.

Referring to possible solutions to the crisis, the archbishop replied: We have sought formulas because we know that peace does not depend on any one person but on all men of good will, and we must all seek it.

I believe that mediation would be advantageous because no other solution can be found, but I am referring to mediation that is not carried out behind the people's backs, mediation which seeks the common good and mediation which includes all representative sectors, because it seems to me that the problem cannot be solved by mediation without representation.

Therefore, it is necessary for all parties to seek, not to further their own interests, but rather the common good, the good of the people, the common good of these people who have suffered the scourge of war.

The archbishop, who recently served as negotiator between the Sandinists and Somoza, when guerrilla commandos occupied the national legislative palace and held hundreds of people hostage, mentioned the possible role of the United States in the following terms: I believe that the United States plays an important role, particularly here in Nicaragua. It has great influence. It can work for the common good of Nicaragua. It can accomplish much because we all acknowledge that the United States has great influence in this country.

APPROVAL OF MEDIATING NATIONS STILL AWAITED

PA291458Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 29 Sep 78 PA

[Text] The United States and four Latin American nations have been accepted by President Anastasio Somoza and an opposition alliance to mediate in the search for a peaceful solution to Nicaragua's bloody political crisis. The Broad Opposition Front said yesterday that its spokesman has been authorized to proceed with negotiations in which the United States, Guatemala, El Salvador, Colombia and the Dominican Republic will intervene as mediators. So far, only the United States has accepted. A U.S. Embassy source in Managua said that the United States is willing to actively participate in the mediation efforts but added that it was too soon to reveal the names of the other countries. The source, who asked not to be identified, told newsmen that even though Somoza and the opposition may agree on the five nations, the mediators must accept the invitation to intervene.

An opposition source, who also preferred to remain anonymous, said: We have the impression that the government has already accepted the five nations and that the only thing pending is their acceptance by the front [Broad Opposition Front]. The same source said that he was present yesterday when the members of the opposition alliance met secretly. The front is composed of 16 political parties and labor organizations.

Government spokesmen have not commented for the time being on the selection of the possible mediators. Before yesterday, presidential spokesman Rafael Cano said that the government would get in contact, probably by the end of this week, to initiate the negotiation process. The United States has become involved in diplomatic efforts to make Somoza go to the negotiation table with his adversaries. President Jimmy Carter sent a special envoy, William Jorden, who has met with Somoza three times since last weekend.

FAO NAMES REPRESENTATIVES IN NEGOTIATIONS WITH SOMOZA

FA301231Y Paris AFP in Spanish 2241 GMT 29 Sep 78 PA

[By Horacio Ruiz]

[Text] Managua, 29 Sep (AFP)--Members of the opposition said here today that there is a favorable climate in Nicaragua to begin negotiations on a solution to the country's political crisis. Spokesmen of the Broad Opposition Front [FAO], which is composed of all the opposition parties and groups, told AFP that the mediating nations will be the United States, El Salvador, Colombia and the Dominican Republic. However, the spokesmen did not say when the negotiations would begin.

The FAO is maintaining a firm position regarding President Anastasio Somoza's government today.

It issued a statement indicating that "the dictatorship agreed to negotiate only after undertaking criminal bombings of Masaya, Leon, Matagalpa, Esteli and Chinandega, causing death and suffering for thousands of defenseless citizens." It added that the repression continues and that many citizens, including Social Christian leader Henry Benavidez, were imprisoned during the past few hours.

The FAO told AFP that as a first demand it will ask Somoza to lift the state of siege and reestablish freedom of the press so that the people will be informed on the progress of negotiations. In any case, there does not seem to be agreement on the FAO's stand because other leaders told AFP that Somoza must order the release of all political prisoners before the talks begin. It is estimated that about 350 political prisoners are being held in Nicaraguan jails as a result of the general strike and the Sandinist offensive, but this number could reach 1,000 if one includes the prisoners of war taken during the armed clashes.

The FAO confirmed lawyer Rafael Cordova, wealthy industrialist Alfonso Robello and novelist Sergio Ramirez as its representatives in the negotiations with Somoza and the mediating countries. These three representatives, whose number might be increased when the dialog begins, had erroneously been mentioned abroad as members of a provisional government. It was commented here that these figures might be replaced by others with greater political weight if President Somoza tries to obtain advantages during the negotiations.

Sandinist Faction Denounces Talks

PA011630Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1330 GMT 1 Oct 78 PA

[Text] The Proletarian faction, one of three that make up the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN], has announced that the negotiations which the Broad Opposition Front [FAO] is seeking are turning into a shameful betrayal of the Nicaraguan people. According to the FSLN's Proletarian faction, FAO members are complying with an anti-people maneuver plotted by the United States, which is responsible for Nicaragua's fate because, they charge, it has created and supported the Somoza dictatorship. Furthermore, they add, the participation of El Salvador and Guatemala constitutes clear evidence that what is sought is the establishment of a government which, although excluding Somoza, would preserve the rules which for the past 40 years have plunged Nicaragua into a wretched situation.

Mediation Without Sandinists Denied

PA301542Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1455 GMT 30 Sep 78 PA

[Text] San Jose, 30 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--The Nicaraguan Conservative Party (PCN) (a minority officially recognized by Anastasio Somoza's government) denied today, Saturday, that its leaders had accepted international mediation for their country's crisis that excludes the Sandinist front.

Acting PCN President Alvaro Chamorro told this agency that both his party and the Sandinist front are represented by the Broad Opposition Front (FAO) and that they have agreed not to issue individual political statements. He also denied that the PCN has been in contact with General Somoza's government or U.S. Embassy officials "to seek an arrangement behind the FAO's back."

Regarding the Nicaraguan conflict, Chamorro said that the PCN favors international mediation aimed at establishing a democratic national government by constitutional means.

Chamorro, whose home in Managua has been the site of a number of Conservative political meetings lately, denied that deputies Fernando Zelaya and Eduardo Chamorro have held talks with U.S. Ambassador Solaun, or with President Somoza, without authorization from the opposition front. "Those are lies spread in an attempt to create confusion in Nicaragua," Alvaro Chamorro explained when consulted by telephone by this agency.

ALTERNATE UN AMBASSADOR PAGUAGUA FERNANDEZ INTERVIEWED

PA301346Y Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 29 Sep 78 PA

[Radio Libertad reporter's telephone interview with Enrique Paguagua Fernandez, Nicaraguan alternate ambassador to the United Nations, from New York--recorded]

[Excerpt] [Paguagua Fernandez] I consider myself a representative of the Nicaraguan people here at the United Nations, and I expect to continue as such. My decision is based on what I already said in the UN General Assembly about the unanimous clamor of the Nicaraguan people, who are asking Somoza to leave. Is there anything else you wish to ask?

[Question] How do you plan to continue struggling against General Somoza?

[Answer] I will continue struggling wherever my presence is effective. This is the position held by the Conservative Party. My place is wherever I can best serve. This does not mean that I am afraid to return to Nicaragua. I realize that I am in danger right here in New York or in Washington; I just mentioned the bomb explosion in one of its streets killing Orlando Letelier. It is not a matter of being afraid.

My late and well-remembered friend, Pedro Joaquin Chamorro, used to say that each man is the master of his own fear. As a matter of fact, I still have not given full thought to the matter of arriving at a decision on whether it is more convenient or not for me to go back to Nicaragua. If I should decide that it is the right thing to do for the cause of Nicaragua, I will go back, even if I have to do so clandestinely.

[Question] When do you think the Somoza regime will fall?

[Answer] Let us hope soon. I am not optimistic, however, because there are great obstacles. Somoza said the other day that he has more friends in the U.S. Congress than President Carter has. I plan to write a book and I will try to include all these details. Let us hope, then, that Somoza will fall before I start writing my book. I am afraid that the longer he stays in power, the greater the risk of having the situation fall in the hands of extremist elements which I think are not the solution for my country.

To General Torrijos, to the Panamanian Government and people, and to the many friends I have in Panama whom I am not going to name for fear I should omit one, I wish to send greetings and embraces for making common cause in the Nicaraguan people's struggle.
[end recording]

[Announcer] Paguagua announced that he will request political asylum from the U.S. Government on Monday.

SANDINIST LEADER TRACES EVOLUTION OF ANTI-SOMOZA STRUGGLE

LD291249Y Paris LE MONDE in French 28 Sep 78 p 3 LD

[Alain-Marie Carron undated interview "Somewhere in Nicaragua" with Sandinist front leader Daniel Ortega Savecra: "The Fight Continues"]

[Text] [Question] The offensive you launched at the beginning of September has not been a success. How do you interpret it?

[Answer] We did not plan our insurrection for 24 or 72 hours, or even in terms of days. As far as we are concerned, the insurrection began in October 1977, when for the first time we attacked the cities of Ocotal and San Carlos and several districts of Managua. The present offensive is only one stage. One of two things could have happened: Either Somoza would flee or he would indulge in genocide. We were aware of our material shortcomings, particularly as regards weapons and equipment. But we consider that revolutionary war cannot be waged with a perfectionist mentality. It must, on the contrary, find its shape and its rhythm in the course of struggle. Moreover, we found ourselves side by side with a desperate people who were prepared to take to the streets unarmed, without the help of their vanguard, as happened in Matagalpa at the end of August. We had to provide leadership for these people and succeed, or fail partially, with them.

Our military and political structure remains intact; it was able to retreat. Our leadership has not been seriously affected and our operational capability remains. What basically forced us to fall back was the fact that the enemy directed its counter-offensive against the people. It was they who fell beneath the bullets. At the same time, the people's political awareness has increased and they have learned to fight. Our offensive continues, the harassment will not cease. We have no shortage of fighters. What we lack is equipment, arms and medical supplies.

[Question] How do you explain the fact that in most of the cities the last to resist the Guard's advance were "muchachos," unorganized young people, whereas the front's officers had already left the scene?

[Answer] In every city we gave the order to retreat at a certain time. But there are always some fighters who refuse to withdraw.

A Nationalist and Revolutionary Movement

[Question] Are you a Marxist?

[Answer] I am a Sandinist. You must bear in mind that in this country the process which began with Sandino's struggle was halted by American intervention. It was a home-grown nationalist movement which proposed important reforms, such as the protection of natural resources, for example. We abide by all this. The front's members are above all revolutionaries; whether they are Christian, Marxist or otherwise. We start from a basic platform, and beyond this we move at the pace which the people determine. The front is prepared to accept what the people prefer, a socialist solution or a social democratic solution. When Somoza falls, the front will not ask to participate in the provisional government. It will ask for a minimum program to be implemented and for participation of the people to be respected. Moreover, we believe that, among the different political groups which want change in Nicaragua, the "Group of 12" warrants our confidence.

[Question] You are one of the leaders of the so-called "Terceirista" faction within the Sandinist front, whereas men like Henry Ruiz and Romas Borra head the so-called "Protracted People's Warfare" Group (GPP). What are the orientations of these different groups and what role have they played in the present events?

[Answer] It is the other two groups (you have forgotten the "Proletarian" faction) which call us "Terceiristas." We define ourselves as the movement's insurrectional group. The development and strengthening of the front have revealed contradictions which are at the root of these divergences. The front as such was formed in 1963, grouping together guerrillas and political militants. At first the fighting was in the mountains and the urban struggle consisted mainly of propaganda work and "economic collections" with the aim of helping the people in the mountains. The crisis broke out within the front in 1974-75. As the movement grew the members of the GPP group favored the "guerrilla nuclei" theory, relegating to the background the struggle in the cities which, in their view, should be merely complementary. He believed that the GPP's mistake was in overprolonging the so-called "accumulation of forces" phase. Accumulating forces without fighting left all the initiative to the National Guard. As a result, the Guard practically destroyed the GPP between 1974 and 1977. A change of strategy was necessary. We did not object to the continuing existence of "guerrilla nuclei," as long as they do not occupy the center of the struggle. The CPP leaders did not accept this attitude and the split took place.

Our disagreements were also over political options. We believed that, to achieve the front's prime objective, the overthrow of Somoza, we should seek the participation of all the country's political and economic sectors. We maintained and still maintain that Nicaragua must experience an initial stage of "people's" government, before moving on later to socialism. The so-called "proletarians"--who work mainly in workers circles--and also the GPP thought this an unacceptable compromise. They believed that it is possible to move straight on to socialism.

Furthermore, we wanted to launch the offensive quickly, while the others were opposed to this. In our view, Somoza was only holding on by force and had absolutely no support among the population. We should exploit this contradiction and push it to its conclusion. The insurrectional group began to put its theories into practice in October 1977 with the attack on Ocotal and San Carlos. The other factions condemned the operation, both before and afterward. He also maintained a group of guerrillas in the mountainous northern zone, but not in accordance with the "guerrilla nuclei" theory. In our opinion, the real way to accumulate forces is by fighting. After October 1977 the economic and political forces in the country began to stir, calling for a national dialog, first among the opposition groups, then with Somoza. We did not agree with this second point, nor did the "12" who had just been formed.

While the economic forces opposed to Somozaism were preparing for their general strike we continued with the offensive, in the Nuevo Segovia region in the north and then in February 1978 with attacks on the cities of Grenada and Rivas. The insurrection in the suburb of Monimbo in the city of Masaya at the end of February was largely a spontaneous phenomenon, but as our operation expanded the insurrectional group increasingly occupied the center of the struggle, with a greater or lesser degree of cooperation from the other groups. Later there was the attack on the National Palace 23 August, then the September offensive.... The fight continues.

CUBA, ETHIOPIA SIGN ECONOMIC COOPERATION PROTOCOL

FL291221Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 29 Sep 78 FL

[Text] Cuba and Ethiopia have signed a protocol for economic, scientific and technical cooperation which significantly broadens relations between the two countries in these specific areas. The agreement, signed by Raul Curbelo Morales, member of the PCC Central Committee, and Gessese Wolde Kidan, member of the Ethiopian Provisional Military Administrative Council Standing Committee, is the result of the official negotiations between the delegations headed by our Commander in Chief Fidel Castro and Ethiopian President Mengistu Haile Mariam.

According to the agreements reached, Cuba will provide assistance to Ethiopia in the fields of agriculture, cattle raising, irrigation, industry, commerce and development and economic planning. In the public health sector Cuban medical assistance will be provided by increasing the number of scholarships for Ethiopian students and by a new form of training cooperation.

DELEGATION ARRIVES IN ANGOLA TO DISCUSS NEW AGREEMENTS

FL301958Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1607 GMT 30 Sep 78 FL

[Text] The governments of Cuba and Angola have begun negotiations to revise the current cooperation agreement and for the possible signing of a new one for 1979 which would contain bilateral agreements in various areas of the economy. To this end a Cuban delegation headed by Raul Donas, vice minister of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation, has arrived in Luanda, capital of the People's Republic of Angola. In its first official activity the Cuban delegation was received by Carlos Rocha, deputy prime minister and member of the MPLA-Labor Party Politburo. The vice ministers of light industry, transportation, domestic trade and the heavy, food and electric power industries are part of the Cuban delegation that is in the Angolan capital.

Justice Administration Agreement Signed

FL302004Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1634 GMT 30 Sep 78 FL

[Text] The People's Republic of Angola and Cuba have signed a cooperation agreement in the field of the administration of justice. The document was signed by the Cuban and Angolan justice ministers, Armando Torres and Diogenes Boavida, respectively. Torres is on an official visit to the fraternal African country. Shortly after the ceremony, Torres was received by Lopo do Nascimento, prime minister and member of the MPLA-Labor Party Politburo, with whom he had a cordial talk.

MALMIERCA CONTINUES MEETINGS WITH FOREIGN MINISTERS AT UN

FL300043Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0032 GMT 30 Sep 78 FL

[Text] At the United Nations, Cuban Foreign Minister Isidor Malmierca has continued his meetings with nonaligned countries foreign ministers who are attending the 33d UN General Assembly.

Malmierca had a friendly meeting with GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer. He also met with the foreign ministers of Nigeria, Sierra Leone and Congo to examine matters of interest among their countries. The ministers who have met with the Cuban foreign minister include those of the Philippines and India and the under secretary of foreign relations of the Dominican Republic.

The chief of the Cuban delegation to the UN General Assembly today attended a ministerial-level meeting of the Group of 77. He will participate in a 2 October meeting of foreign ministers of the nonaligned countries movement.

Speaks at 'Group of 77' Meeting

FL301556Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 30 Sep 78 FL

[Text] Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca Peoli has asserted on behalf of Latin American countries that this year's principal negotiations for a new international economic order have failed. The foreign minister pointed out at a ministerial-level meeting of the Group of 77 at the United Nations that there have been all sorts of economic activities at the United Nations but with an obvious and well-known lack of practical and positive results.

Malmierca referred to the continuing deterioration of trade terms for developing countries, their increasing foreign debt, uncontrolled price increases of manufactured goods and other aspects that harm the economies of most of the developing states. The Cuban diplomat mentioned the efforts of the Group of 77 at the plenary committee for economic affairs created by the UN General Assembly last year which recently recessed its work due to the stubbornness of the United States in not recognizing its position as a negotiating forum.

PARTY DELEGATION TO LEAVE FOR PERU FOR PCP ANNIVERSARY

FL302035Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2020 GMT 30 Sep 78 FL

[Text] A Communist Party of Cuba delegation headed by Alfredo Menendez Cruz, member of the PCC Central Committee, will leave for Lima on Monday at the invitation of the Communist Party of Peru [PCP]. The Cuban delegation will participate in commemorative activities marking the 50th founding anniversary of the PCP.

CTC'S ESCANDEL ADDRESSES PERUVIAN LABOR CONGRESS

FL301749Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 30 Sep 78 FL

[Text] Jesus Escandel, speaking on behalf of the Central Organization of Cuban Workers [CTC] at the fifth congress of the General Confederation of Workers of Peru, has underscored the inevitable need for labor unity as a requirement in the struggle against reaction and internal and external exploitation.

The CTC foreign relations secretary condemned the tricks used by the common enemy of the labor movement through the creation of artificial barriers of narrow-minded nationalism. He also condemned those within labor organizations who are involved in conspiracies and defend factions which obstruct any effort toward unity.

FOREIGN MINISTER TO BE DELEGATE TO NICARAGUA TALKS

PA302114Y Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2041 GMT 30 Sep 78 PA

[Text] Santo Domingo, 30 September (LATIN)--President Antonio Guzman appointed Foreign Minister Vice Adm Ramon Emilio Jimenez today to represent this country in mediation of the Nicaraguan crisis. He will act jointly with the U.S. and Guatemalan representatives.

Foreign Minister Jimenez said today his government has accepted with pleasure the task of serving as mediator in the crisis in Nicaragua between the opposition and Anastasio Somoza's regime.

He said President Guzman had appointed him for this cordial cooperation by the countries which have offered to try to return the delicate Nicaraguan situation to normal.

He said the Dominican Republic is honored by its appointment as mediator in the Nicaraguan case.

President on Nicaragua

PA010407Y Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 2300 GMT 30 Sep 78 PA

[Interview with President Guzman in Santo Domingo--recording]

[Text] [Question] Mr President, we would like to have the Dominican Republic's opinion on the Nicaraguan crisis.

[Answer] We have already announced our attitude at the OAS. We have supported the proposal presented by Venezuela, that is, the attitude supported by the American states, and we believe this conflict will be solved by the Nicaraguans for their own good.

[Question] Mr President, do you believe that at any given moment the existing Nicaraguan situation could create conflicts between the Latin American countries, including an armed conflict?

[Answer] No, I do not think so. By no means. I believe this conflict, as I said before, will remain in Nicaragua and that the OAS countries will be vigilant so the conflict will be limited to Nicaragua.

Asylum for Sandinists

PA291913Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0240 GMT 29 Sep 78 PA

[Text] Santo Domingo, 28 Sep (AFP)--Dominican President Antonio Guzman today ordered diplomatic asylum granted to five Nicaraguans who took refuge in the Dominican Embassy in Managua, it was learned here today.

Official sources said the refugees have been identified as members of the Sandinist National Liberation Front. They entered the Dominican Embassy in Managua.

The spokesman said President Guzman had issued "precise" instructions to Acting Foreign Minister Emilio Ludovino Fernandez to provide protection for the Sandinist group.

Fernandez said he had the names of the refugees but declined to release them to the press.

JAMAICA

JLP WILL NOT PARTICIPATE IN ELECTIONS

FL281545Y Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 23 Sep 78 p 1 FL

[Excerpt] The opposition Jamaica Labour Party [JLP] will not be contesting any of the six local government by-elections, scheduled to be held on October 12 to fill vacancies which have been created in four parish councils.

JLP secretary, Mr Bruce Golding, said yesterday that the party's stand on electoral reform "has not changed."

"Its position remains the same, that in the absence of meaningful electoral reform, we do not propose to contest ANY elections. We are, however, hopeful that the current talks between the government and the opposition, which have so far arrived at some areas of agreement, will be continued and that a satisfactory agreement will be reached on which basis the Jamaica Labour Party will once again be fielding candidates for by-elections and other elections."

PEOPLE'S NATIONAL PARTY ELECTS NEW LEADERS

FL281610Y Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 25 Sep 78 p 1 FL

[Text] The expected selection of a new general secretary for the ruling People's National Party did not take place as expected yesterday when the party's national executive council met in Mandeville. The incumbent office-holder, Mr Ralph Brown, did not resign.

Mr Brown, who is also minister of works, was expected to resign to make way for the election of a new general secretary. Earlier this year, when he was appointed minister of works, he said he did not believe he would be able to carry the double work-load of minister of works and of P.N.P. general secretary.

Recent reports also suggested that Dr D. K. Duncan, who resigned from the post of general secretary last year, would be seeking re-election for the post; but this did not materialize.

Mr Brown will, however, have two deputies, Dr Paul Robertson was elected as a deputy general secretary to join Mr Clive Dobson, in that position.

The meeting, held at the Decarteret College, also returned Mr Howard Cooke as chairman of the party, and Mr Horace Clarke as treasurer. Mr Dudley Thompson was elected vice-chairman. Other members elected to the national executive committee were Mr Derrick Heaven, Mr Bobby Jones, Mr Derrick Webb, Mr Carl Thompson, Mr Seymour Mullings, Mr Roy McGann, Mr Selwyn Dewar, Dr D.K. Duncan, Dr Winston Davidson, Mr Ruddy Lawson, and Miss Gladys Ellington.

MEXICO

FIRST PRISONERS RELEASED UNDER AMNESTY LAW

PA291703Y Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 29 Sep 78 PA

[Excerpt] The first prisoners were released today thanks to this morning's publication of the amnesty bill. Unofficially and according to the list provided by the prison directors to the government, 120 prisoners were released in the Federal District. The number of those possibly benefitting by this law is 400.